an anode control circuit connected between said anode wires and said current source, for discharging said stored charge from said EL elements, and for controlling respective current flow into said anode wires,

a cathode control circuit connected between said cathode wires and said voltage source, for discharging said stored charge from said EL elements, and for controlling respective voltages at said cathode wires,

a display controller for controlling said anode control circuit and said cathode control circuit, said display controller including a setting unit for setting a discharge time for which said stored charge is discharged from said EL elements before light emission of said EL elements.

4. (Amended) The display device of claim 16, wherein the discharge time Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

$$Rt < B \times Tx \text{ (where } 1 < B < 10)$$

where Rt is the discharge time of actual discharge, and Tx is the discharge time

5. (Amended) A method of driving a display device, said method comprising the steps of:

providing a display device having a plurality of cathode wires, a plurality of anode wires arranged in a matrix shape together with said plurality of cathode wires, and electroluminescence (EL) elements disposed between said plurality of cathode wires and anode wires, and an electrical charge is stored in said EL elements,

discharging said stored charge from said EL elements,

controlling respective current flow into said anode wires,

controlling respective voltages at said cathode wires, and

setting a discharge time for which said stored charge is discharged from said EL elements before light emission of said EL elements.

7. (Amended) The display device of claim 1, wherein Tf is the rise time of an El element accumulating the charge sufficiently, and Te is the rise time of an El element having no charge accumulated in the El element or almost no charge accumulated, being in the relation of

$$Tp = K \times (Tf - Te) + Te \qquad (\text{where } 0 < K < 0.5)$$

and the rise time Tp to satisfy this relation is determined, and further supposing the discharge time corresponding to said rise time Tp to be Ty, and the discharge time of actual discharge to be Rt, the discharge time Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

$$Ty \leqq Rt.$$

9. (Amended) The method of driving a display device according to claim 5, whereinTf is the rise time of said EL elements accumulating the charge sufficiently in said EL elements, and Te is the rise time of said EL elements having no charge accumulated in elements or almost no charge accumulated, and the rise time Tp is determined by the relation

$$Tp = K \times (Tf - Te) + Te \text{ (where } 0 < K < 0.5)$$

and the discharge time corresponding to said rise time Tp is Ty, and the discharge time of actual discharge is Rt, then the discharge time Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

$$Ty \leqq Rt.$$

13. (Amended) The method of driving a display device according to claim 5, wherein with the maximum value of the discharge current value flowing by discharge of said accumulated charge being Ip, and the time required for the discharge current to reach the discharge current value Id to satisfy

$$Id = D \times Ip \quad (\text{where } 0 < D < 0.3)$$

being Tz, and the actual discharge time being Rt, the discharge time Rt is set to satisfy the relation of

$$Tz \leqq Rt.$$

Please add the following new claims 16 and 17:

16. (Newly Added) The display device of claim 1,

wherein a luminance (Lp) of light emitted by said EL elements storing substantially no electrical charge and a luminance (Le) of actual light emitted by said EL elements satisfy the relationship of:

$$Lp \geq 0.9 \times Le, \text{ and}$$

wherein a discharge time (Tx) for said El elements to emit light of the luminance Lp and the discharge time (Rt) satisfy the relationship of:

$$Tz \leqq Rt.$$

17. (Newly Added) The method of driving a display device according to claim 5, wherein with the luminance of said EL elements when emitting light in no-charge or almost no-charge accumulated state being Le, and the luminance by actual light emission being Lp, and Le and Lp in the relation of

$$Lp \geqq 0.9 \times Le$$

and the discharge time to satisfy this relation to be Tx, the discharge time Rt of actual discharge is determined by satisfying the relation of

$$Tx \leqq Rt.$$